



Franco-Americans Rip 40-Mile Line; Yanks Gain 7 Miles West of Verdun; Capture 5,000 Germans, 12 Villages

142,000 Draft Men Held Up By Influenza

New York Scientists Believed to Have Discovered Germ of Disease

Government to Aid Stricken Districts

50,000 Cases Reported in Massachusetts and 174 in This City

Provost Marshal General Crowder cancelled last night, because of the influenza epidemic at cantonments, orders calling for the entrainment of 142,000 draft registrants between October 7 and 11.

Federal assistance for afflicted communities is promised by combined action by the Public Health Service, the army, navy and Red Cross.

Physicians of the local Health Department discovered a germ in analysis of the blood of influenza patients which may prove to be the influenza germ.

New York reported 174 new cases, two more than the record of Wednesday, and for the first time the disease attacked children under five years old and persons above fifty.

Massachusetts has appealed for assistance to President Wilson and to officials of nearby states and in Canada. Additional physicians and nurses are needed to combat the disease, which has caused 853 deaths in the state since September 14.

Influenza Germ Is Isolated, Say Investigators Here

A new and hitherto unidentified bacillus which may prove to be the specific germ of Spanish influenza, has been discovered and isolated by the scientists in the laboratories of the Department of Health. The entire force of experts in that bureau is concentrating all its energies on the various cultures of the disease under the direction of Dr. William H. Parke.

Health Commissioner Copeland said yesterday that he was not yet prepared to make any announcement that a special bacillus for the Spanish influenza had been discovered here, but strongly intimated that there would be something of importance to announce as soon as the results of some "very interesting" developments now taking place in the laboratories can be obtained.

The Commissioner declined to comment on a cable dispatch from Rome stating that the germ of Spanish influenza had been isolated there by the director of an Italian military hospital. He said the wording of the dispatch was too indefinite to make it wise to pass upon its authenticity from a bacteriological standpoint.

Working on "New Organism"

"However," Commissioner Copeland continued, "I can say that in the department's laboratories here some very interesting things are happening, and were it not for the modesty of Dr. Parke, the director, I think that something promising along this line might be announced even now. Dr. Parke has found that in 85 per cent of the cases of influenza the well known Pfeiffer germ, 'old-fashioned' influenza or in gripe bacilli, are present, together with a number of pneumonia germs. In addition there has been found an unidentified organism, upon which the laboratory staff is now hard at work. Another interesting point is the fact that in all the pneumonia cases developing from influenza the bacilli discovered are pure streptococci, with no other germs present. The investigation of the strange organism may or may not develop something of importance in our inquiry into the inner secrets of this malady which is sweeping the country."

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Official Ban on Hearst Placard

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following notice was sent out by the Postoffice Department to-day:
NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS:

The attention of this department has been called to the fact that posters criticising a certain New York newspaper are being displayed in postoffices throughout the country. Postmasters are advised that such display is in violation of the order issued September 18, 1918, to which attention is directed, and that such posters must be removed from their offices.

(Signed) J. C. KOONS, First Assistant.
This refers to the notorious Hearst placard purporting to be an official condemnation of The New York Tribune.
Posting the placard in railroad stations has been forbidden by the Railroad Administration.

Suffragists President to Blocked, Look To La Follette

Wisconsin Senator Rushing From California to Vote on Amendment

By Emma Bugbee

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The woman suffrage amendment was again delayed in the Senate to-day, and it is now expected that final action will not be taken until Saturday.

Suffragists were obliged to face the fact to-day that the success of their measure in this Congress depends upon Senator La Follette. He is at present hurrying across the continent from California, where he has been travelling with his son, who has been ill for many months. It is seven months since he has been on the floor of the Senate, owing to his unpopularity with his colleagues on account of his war policy. He was in Washington for four months last spring, while his son was ill in a hospital here, but during that time his seat in the Senate was always vacant.

La Follette is not expected in Washington until Saturday, and in the meantime the suffrage leaders on the floor of the Senate will endeavor to keep the debate simmering.

Jones Waits for La Follette
Senator Jones, chairman of the Senate Suffrage Committee, admitted that this was his plan, in the following statement to-night:

"It is probable that the vote will go over until Saturday, when Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, is due to arrive."
The only chance the suffragists now see to save the day without waiting for Senator La Follette is to arrange a pair for him. This has not been possible up to the present moment, but several anti-suffrage Senators are said to have important engagements for the week-end, so that it is possible that one of them may consent to pair with the pacifist Senator, after all.

The hoped-for votes, due to the influence of the White House on the little group of wilful Southern anti-suffragists, did not materialize as the suffragists had expected. It is no secret that the women would have preferred to win their victory without the aid of the pacifist Senator, and the Woman's Party group, which always laid the blame for suffrage misfortunes at the door of the White House, did not hesitate to say that the Democrats had failed them again.

Only Sixty-three Actual Votes

As the suffrage polls stood this morning there were only sixty-three actual votes in the hands of the suffragists, without the assistance of Senator La Follette. While every suffragist in Washington is confident that when the hour for voting comes and the opponents realize that they are doomed to failure they will swing over to the winning side, still, the measure is too important to risk on intuition. This is what happened in the House of Representatives on January 10, when several men who had always been on the wrong side of the suffrage column changed their votes at the last minute. One of these was "Tom" Smith, of Tammany Hall, who makes no secret of the fact that he changed with the tide.

"I saw suffrage needed one vote," said he, "and I had the honor of Tammany Hall in my keeping. I couldn't let the organization be responsible for the defeat of suffrage after we had

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Russians Join Bulgar Troops Forces in War Against Reds To Save Lives

Government Formed at Ufa Will Unify Factions Opposing Bolsheviks

Committee of Five Will Rule Country

Constituent Assembly, Representing All Provinces, Will Convene Jan. 1

By Arthur S. Draper
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
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LONDON, Sept. 26.—Despite the show of opposition on the part of some German and Bulgarian troops, the Allied progress on the Macedonian front continues with amazing rapidity. British troops are reported to have entered Ishtib and Gradska. Velas has also been taken. The British crossed the frontier at Kostirino, having worked northward rapidly from Delran.

The Bulgarians north of Monastir have only one exit, via Kirechevo to Uskub, which is now the Allies' goal to capture, as this would probably result in a decisive victory. Uskub is the centre of all the enemy communications, and once it is taken the Bulgarians will suffer a defeat almost as complete as that of the Turkish armies in Palestine.

Something under 200 guns have been captured, but the number of prisoners is comparatively small. The Bulgarians are abandoning everything in their wild retreat. The Allies have been fighting for ten days over a difficult country, where the organization of communications is a tremendous undertaking.

The moral effect of this disaster must be very great. The downfall of the Bulgarian government would be followed by a separate peace, which seems among the possibilities in the early future. Should Bulgaria drop out of the war, the Allies' success is complete, but by no means decisive when the main Turkish army operating in Caucasus and Persia is considered.

Both of these victories are the direct result of Foch's success in the West, for had Germany been able to send troops to Macedonia and Palestine neither would have been secured.

Yankees in Balkans Would Assure Quick Victory, Says Envoy
PARIS, Sept. 26 (By The Associated Press).—"Had we one single regiment of Americans in Macedonia battling under the Stars and Stripes alongside the French, the Serbians, the British and Italians, a prompt and complete victory would be assured."

The Serbian Minister to France, Dr. Vesnich, thus declared to The Associated Press to-day, and continued:

"This does not mean I doubt that the ultimate and final success will be complete, but the moral effect upon the troops fighting in the Balkans would be immense if a few of your brave boys were with them."

The minister would not specify, but intimated that the Serbian government would not leave Corfu until Uskub was solidly occupied by the Allied troops.

Asked about the probability that reinforcements of German troops would be sent from Rumania under Field Marshal von Mackensen, the minister replied:

"The German troops in Rumania are old classes of the Landsturm. I do not believe that von Mackensen has at his disposition any great reserves, but merely has an army of occupation necessary to hold the Rumanians down under the mailed fist."

"The Germans will probably come," he added, "but they will not be led by von Mackensen. The German field marshal, owing to his English extraction, has always refused to meet British troops, and he has already told the Kaiser so."

T for 3—MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE
There is nothing so absorbing as the love of a married woman—and few married men know anything about it.—Advt.

This No Tea Party for Enemy, Says Gompers

PARIS, Sept. 26.—"I see that a German official announcement says we are the most bellicose of all," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a luncheon at the American Club this afternoon.

"Well," Mr. Gompers continued, "what did we get into it for? Did they expect to have a tea party with us the invited guests?"

"Those who have lived by the sword must be destroyed by the sword. I do not regret that the war has come, for never otherwise could the democratic nations have become so thoroughly united."

U. S. Fighters Take Villages By Assault

Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri Troops Share in Day's Triumph

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Attacking this morning over a front of twenty miles, west of Verdun, in cooperation with the French, the American First Army advanced to an average depth of seven miles and captured twelve towns and more than 5,000 prisoners.

Four of the towns were carried by storm by Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops of Major General Liggett's corps, General Pershing said in his official statement on the battle received to-night at the War Department. The enemy offered stubborn resistance.

Troops of other corps forced their way across the Forges brook, the Bois de Forges, and wrested eight towns from the enemy.

Front Twenty Miles Long

General Pershing's communique follows:

"Section A.—This morning, northwest of Verdun, the First Army attacked the enemy on a front of twenty miles and penetrated his line to an average depth of seven miles.

"Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops serving in Major General Liggett's corps, stormed Verdun, Mont Blandin, Vaudouis and Chappay after stubborn resistance. Troops of other corps, crossing the Forges Brook, captured the Bois de Forges and wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt, Bethcourt, Montfaucon, Cuisy, Nandilly, Zeptrange, Septarges, Dancoeur and Gercourt-et-Drillancourt. The prisoners taken numbered over 5,000."

Units in the Drive

The Pennsylvania troops referred to by General Pershing evidently are those forming the 28th (National Guard) Division, while the Kansas and Missouri troops make up the 35th (National Guard) Division. At last account the 28th Division was under Major General C. H. Muir and the 35th under Major General W. R. Smith. As the army corps originally were announced, these two divisions were in the 24 Corps, under Major General Robert Lee Bullard.

The 28th, or "Iron" Division, had been in hard fighting heretofore, having held the centre of the American line in the advance across the Ourcq July 26 to 31, during the beginning of the general Allied offensive, when the Alsace-Moselle salient was won out.

They remained on the line until August 6, advancing to Fismes, where they were relieved by the 32d (National Guard) Division.

The 35th Division landed in France last June 9, and went on the firing line eleven days later. It was last reported on the Vosges front on September 4.

New Drive Menaces Hun Line to Sea, Say U. S. Officers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The keynote of the great German defensive arch in France is under assault in the Franco-American offensive launched in the Champagne to-day. While a new rigidity of censorship completely obscured developments at the front for many hours, it was clear to-night that military officials here regarded the new blow as one of wide strategic possibilities because of the place of attack selected by Marshal Foch.

The German official announcement that a break through had been frustrated and that fighting continued was taken to indicate that a substantial advance had been scored all along the line and this was confirmed by the French official account.

The point of attack selected by Marshal Foch caused no great surprise here. As far back as 1915 the French strategists saw that the Champagne front offered the greatest possibilities in expelling the invaders with the least expenditure of men.

Germans Hurled From Positions In Champagne

Pershing's Forces Overwhelm Huns as Great Offensive Is Started in Heavy Fog, With General Petain in Command of Allied Troops

Desperate Resistance Offered As Attackers Press Onward

Bulgars Are Swept Back Ten Miles More in Balkans and Velas and Ishtib Bases Are Seized—Allenby Increases Gains and Prisoners in Palestine

September 27, 2:30 a. m.
The Americans and the French at dawn yesterday launched what is undoubtedly the greatest Allied effort of the war on a forty-mile front between Rheims and Verdun.

The Americans stormed forward to an average depth of seven miles on the right of the attack, east of the Argonne Forest. General Pershing announced last night. The French on the left advanced more than four miles, the War Office in Paris announced.

General Petain was in personal command of the whole operation.

Twelve towns and more than 5,000 prisoners fell to the Americans alone. The villages include Gercourt, Cuisy, Montfaucon, Cheppy and Varennes, all northwest of Verdun. The French took Navarin Farm, Servon, the Main de Massiges and Butte du Mesnil.

After tremendous artillery preparation, beginning at 11 o'clock Wednesday night and becoming most intense an hour before the attack, the Allied armies swept forward at 5:30 in the morning under cover of heavy fog.

Under the smashing blows of the Allied guns and infantry the enemy withdrew from his forward lines, copying the tactics of Gouraud, which, on July 15, brought the check to the German armies east of Rheims.

On the extreme left the Germans offered desperate resistance, but were forced to fall back after the first check to the French advance.

On the Balkan front the Allied armies extended their victory by a new advance of more than ten miles on a fifty-mile front on both sides of the Vardar in pursuit of the fleeing Bulgarian-German forces. D'Esprey's armies occupied Velas and Ishtib, important enemy bases.

New forces of infantry have been thrown across the Bulgarian border below Strumitza, where the Allies are crushing fierce resistance.

On the left of the 150-mile front the French and Serbians have driven the foe further back toward the Albanian frontier. Italian forces advancing north of Monastir threaten to cut off and annihilate the enemy army in this region.

The British have continued to drive the Turks back in Palestine. Tiberias, Semakh and Es Samra near the Sea of Galilee, have been occupied. Amman, on the Hedjaz railroad, has been wrested from the enemy, who is being more tightly gripped by Allenby's pincers between the Jordan and the Syrian desert. The toll of prisoners has reached 45,000.

French Take Positions Germans Had Been Fortifying Four Years

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT, Sept. 26—7 p. m.—(By The Associated Press).—Troops of the French army, operating in conjunction with the Americans in a new battle along

the front of the Argonne Forest, have driven the enemy back more than four miles, the War Office in Paris announced.

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